

## British Inaugurate Big Movement: Slavs Invade Carpathians

### ARMY OF KITCHENER BEGINS AGGRESSIVE OFFENSIVE IN WEST

Britons Develop Pronounced Artillery Activity In Their Zone of Franco-Belgian Frontier

### OBJECT IS TO RELIEVE VERDUN AND HELP RUSS

London Hears News and Expects Titanic Drive Against Germans In Ypres Sector

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)  
BERLIN, June 26.—The British forces developed pronounced artillery activity on their portion of the Franco-Belgian frontier yesterday, and it is supposed that this may be the beginning of an aggressive move on their part, against the German lines at their end of the battle front. There was furious bombardment of the German positions from the La Bassée canal, in the vicinity of Ypres, to Somme.

The news of this beginning of British activity may mean, it is thought, the beginning of the general aggressive on the Western front, which has so long been anticipated.

### May Mean Big Offensive

The silence and inactivity of the immense British army supposed to be "somewhere in France" has been much discussed by military experts, and there is the most excited interest now, in developments which will show whether the bombardments now begun mean that the enormous new army raised by the late Earl Kitchener is at last about to take the offensive against the German positions in Belgium.

Along the portions of the line held by the British there has been comparative quiet for months past, while the great battle of Verdun has been going on.

It is assumed that the opening of a heavy artillery attack by the British is a prelude to assaults similar to those of the attempted offensive of the Allies last September.

No results of the attack are reported as yet, but it is believed that, as expected, the bombardment means the beginning of an aggressive move, the near future will see some terrible fighting at the British end of the line.

### LONDON HEARS OF OFFENSIVE

LONDON, June 26.—News of an artillery attack by the British forces, made on a large scale against the Germans in the vicinity of Ypres, created the deepest interest here, as presaging a possible general offensive in cooperation with the Russian offensive at the Eastern front, and for the relief of the hard-pressed French forces at Verdun. The war office has given out no reports, but it is assumed that the bombardments of the German lines means the inauguration of a general attack.

Verdun Reports Conflict  
Except in agreeing that the fighting at Verdun is again terrible in severity, the reports from Berlin and Paris regarding Verdun are directly conflicting. This probably results from the rapid taking and retaking of positions, each side undoubtedly reporting on the same position.

Berlin reports victory after most violent engagements north of Verdun, stating that the French trenches were stormed and captured, and that the French are making every effort to regain the lost ground by infantry attacks.

Paris, admitting some lost ground, says that some of it has been regained. West of Thionville the French also claim to have made progress. A German attack in the Dead Man Hill region was again repulsed, with heavy losses to the attacking force.

### 'BEERLESS' DAYS WILL BE DECLARED IN SAXONY

(By The Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, June 25.—Serious news from Dresden is that the Saxony government plans the introduction of "beerless days," presumably throughout the kingdom of Saxony, as a result of the growing beer shortage. It is intimated that this will have no effect on the final outcome of the war, except possibly to make the Saxons fight all the harder against the British, whose blockade is blamed for the shortage of beer ingredients.

### PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK TO NEWSPAPER WORKERS

(By The Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, June 25.—President Wilson has accepted an invitation to speak in New York, June 30, before the New York Press Club.

### ADMIRAL FISKE RETIRED

(By The Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, June 25.—Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, whose differences with Secretary Daniels have attracted wide attention, has been retired on account of age.

### MUSCOVITES SWARM BUKOWINA AND PUSH ON TOWARD HUNGARY

Austrians Are In Precipitate Retreat Before Russian Legions In Eastern Zone

### ITALIANS RESUME BIG OFFENSIVE IN UNISON

Troops of Czar Said To Be Already Storming Mountain Passes In Southward Drive

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)  
LONDON, June 26.—The Russians now hold all of the Bukovina. They have occupied Kimpolna and have extended their lines to the southern border of the Carpathian Mountains. In their forward movements yesterday they captured 2000 more Austrian prisoners. The Czar's forces did not have to fight hard for their advances of yesterday, the Austrian retreat being precipitate.

It is anticipated here that General Kuropatkin will push forward, in an attempt to cross the Carpathians and invade Hungary.

### Italians Resume Offensive

News from Rome yesterday indicates that the Italians are resuming an offensive movement in sympathy with the Russian drive.

An undated despatch says that the Russians are already forcing the Carpathian passes.

The same despatch says that the Italians have successfully attacked the Austrians at several points in the Posavian region, and have driven them back a considerable distance.

### Warships Lost At Sea

The Italian auxiliary cruiser Cittadi has been sunk by a German or Austrian submarine, near Messina. The French destroyer Fouché has also been lost off Southern Italy.

### HARRISON DRUG ACT IS BLOW AT OPIUM

Congress Tries To Stamp Out Traffic In Narcotic

(By The Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Harrison drug act, enacted by congress in 1914 and pronouncing it unlawful for any person not registered under its terms to have in his possession any opium or its derivative was an outgrowth of the international opium agreement of 1912.

For years the United States made efforts to aid the suppression of the opium traffic. It joined in the meeting of an international commission in Shanghai, China, in 1909 to encourage Oriental countries to suppress the traffic. Later it suggested and brought about a convention of nations in 1912 with full powers to act on the subject. A treaty was drafted, declaring that the signatories should take measures for gradual and efficacious suppression of the use of prepared opium and should enact pharmacy laws and regulations limiting use to a medical and legitimate purpose and to cooperate to prevent its use for any other.

No steps were taken to put the treaty into force in the United States until 1913, although nearly all the countries concerned had acted, some enacting very drastic laws. Shortly after President Wilson came into office, he sent a message to the house accompanied by a report of the secretary of state, urging legislation to place the United States in a rightful position before the world in regard to the subject. The Harrison law was the result.

### UNIQUE BACCALAUREATE SERMON AT PRINCETON

(By The Associated Press.)  
PRINCETON, June 25.—Individual preparedness was the keynote of Dr. John Grier Hibben's baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Princeton University. The president emphasized spiritual and moral preparedness, asserting that the great war places on the young men of the present generation in America a large responsibility, which they must be ready to meet.

### PHEASANTS FOR KAPIOLANI

Robert Horner, chairman of the supervisors' police committee says that of the forty-two pheasants received Tuesday from Japan, six are to be released at Kapiolani Park. The others will be turned loose on different private estates in Oahu.

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# CARRIZAL HERO SAVED FROM DEATH CARRANZA ORDERED CARRIZAL ATTACK

## Wilson Makes Charge In Note and Demands Disavowal

### Last Word Is Said In Controversy Over Mexico

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A demand for the immediate release of the American troops taken prisoners at the battle of Carrizal, and for a statement at once of the intentions of the de facto government of Mexico, was sent to General Carranza by Secretary of State Lansing last night, after President Wilson had conferred with him and with prominent members of the committee on foreign relations of both houses of congress.

The President expects to address congress in special joint session on the subject, unless there is a speedy reply of a satisfactory nature, from Carranza. He said, however, that he would not take any further action without giving the Mexican government time to answer to the message forwarded by him last night.

### President Expects War

That Wilson anticipates that he may have to take warlike steps is indicated in the final clause of the note to Carranza, which declares that the United States gives the Mexican president an opportunity to explain the happenings of the past few days, in order that the world may thoroughly understand, if war comes, that it is forced upon the United States by Mexico. The President's other announcement, of an intention to address congress on the matter if a reply is not immediately forthcoming, is taken to mean that he will ask congress for a declaration of war and for the necessary authority and appropriations with which to proceed against the Carranzista armies and other forces in Mexico.

### Carranza Ordered Attack

Carranza is informed in Lansing's note, which is stern in its expressions, that the state department has information to the effect that the treacherous attack upon American forces at Carrizal was a result of direct orders from Carranza himself. This sensational feature of the note disposes of the first reports that the bloody affair was merely an error of subordinates.

The American official information is to the effect that the orders issued by General Trevino for an attack upon Americans if they moved in any other direction than towards the American border, were given to Trevino by Carranza. By Trevino they were communicated to General Pershing.

### Explanation Is Demanded

Lansing calls upon General Carranza for an explanation of this action, and for an open statement of Mexico's intentions. He demands that any communications Carranza may have to make regarding American soldiers be sent directly and not through subordinate channels. The Mexican notice to Pershing, it is set forth, can only be construed as an avowal of a deliberately hostile purpose, and of an intention to attack the American forces whenever they move from their present positions unless they move as the Mexicans order. Lansing wants an avowal of this purpose, or a disclaimer of it, from the de facto president himself.

### Force Will Meet Force

In its concluding sections the note plainly intimates that if the Mexicans use force they will be met with force. But the note

### Germany Is Not Behind Mexican War Sentiment

### Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg Denounces As Ridiculous Stories Going Rounds

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)  
BERLIN, June 26.—A practically official and very emphatic denial that Germany has anything to do with Mexican difficulties with the United States was made yesterday by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. It was in answer to the statements telegraphed all round the world, that German agents had been stirring up trouble in Mexico and were trying to draw the United States into war with Mexico. The hope that if war with Mexico started, America would keep at home a large portion of the war supplies now being rapidly shipped to Europe, because they might be needed for Mexico.

These reports were called to the attention of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and he promptly denounced them as absurd. He was asked to comment on the reports that the German legation in the City of Mexico was inspiring Carranza hostility to the United States. The reply he made was that it was like a lot of other libelous reports spread by Germany's enemies, and that it was "absolutely unfounded."

"It is obviously impossible," the chancellor said, "for the highest official in a great empire like Germany to give his attention to every report of this sort that comes, and to dignify such reports by taking the trouble to deny them. Anyone who knows the facts about Mexico must see that the reports of German influence having anything to do with the situation between Mexico and the United States are perfectly ridiculous. Our legation in Mexico has nothing whatever to do with the matter."

### COMMENCEMENT AT OLD LAHAINA LUNA

Fourteen Students Graduated By Maui School In Its Eighty-fifth Year

The eighty-fifth annual commencement exercises of Lahainaluna school were held on Friday at the school, Lahaina, Maui, with a graduation class of fourteen. Addresses by the Rev. S. K. Kamaopili and Theodore Richards were features of the program, which was enjoyed by quite a large number of parents and other relatives of the graduates, and friends of the school. The graduates were James Pua, Moses Liwai, Yachiro Akata, Samuel K. Kamaopili, Herbert Himeichi Bokawa, Jr., Herbert Himeichi Bokawa, Jr., Benjamin Kawa Kamaopili, Robert Reginald Gohier, Raymond De Vaulle, Jr., Herbert Himeichi Bokawa, Jr., Harold Shigeto Yaaka, David Kamakahi, Peter Piena, Levi Kaalounahi, John Halli.

The following was the program: Chorus, "Star Spangled Banner, school; Invocation, Rev. W. S. Coale; Address of Welcome, Rev. S. K. Kamaopili; Hawaiian Medley, Waltz, "Glee Club; "Agriculture in Hawaii," Sam Kahala; "The Control of the Bee," David Kamakahi; "Call to the Maui County Fair," Herbert Bokawa; Chorus, "Music in the Air," school; "The Conquest of the Air," Robert Gohier; "Self Government at Lahainaluna," James Pua; "The Aim of the Students of Lahainaluna," Moses Liwai; Selection, "St. Louis March," Glee Club; Presentation of Diplomas, Supervising Principal William McCluskey; Address, Rev. S. K. Kamaopili; Address, Mr. Theodore Richards; Chorus, "Lahaina Luna School Song," school.

### JAPANESE EMPRESS BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

(Special Cablegram to The Hawaii Shimpoo.)

TOKIO, June 26.—The birthday of the Empress Sadako was celebrated yesterday throughout the Japanese Empire.

Special observances were held in all of the girls' schools all over the country. In honor of the day a grand banquet was held last night in Homei palace, Tokio.

Since her ascension to the throne of Japan, Empress Sadako has become one of the most popular women who ever reigned over the Japanese. She is modern in her ideas of living and takes a deep personal interest in every movement in which the welfare of the Japanese women is concerned.

The Empress is particularly interested in the education of the girls of the country and the schools provided for them are visited frequently by her and inspected.

Long March Overland  
He left Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, May 17, 1876, with a command consisting of the Seventh Cavalry, companies from the Sixth and Seventh regiments of infantry and a long wagon train.

The command marched overland the entire distance, the infantry and wagon train being left behind to form a supply camp at the mouth of the Powder River. The cavalry, with pack mules, continued.

### President Expects To Ask Congress To Make War

After the conference, Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said that the situation was "exceedingly acute."

Other members who conferred with the President declined to discuss the matter.

The fact that the state department has evidence in hand which directly connects Carranza with the Carrizal fight seems to make the outlook for peace hopeless, and President Wilson's last note is regarded as a diplomatic effort to get the Mexican president on record, if possible, before hostilities are begun.

### Troops Remain In Mexico

The President is as anxious as ever to have it appear that he has strained every effort to keep the peace, and in the event that Carranza should deny responsibility for the Carrizal outrage, he may continue negotiations with the Carranza government. There is no intimation, however, of any intention to withdraw the American troops from Mexico, and as there seems to be little doubt that Carranza is responsible for the attack on them, the deadlock seems to be complete.

### MEXICAN OPINION OF WILSON POLICIES

The following editorial comment on the European policy of President Wilson appeared recently in El Radical, the leading Carranzista newspaper published at Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, where the Carranzista commander has just declared that a state of war exists between the United States and Mexico:

"The sinking of the Lusitania was an insult added to insults which already had passed the bounds of all comprehension. Never in all history has a nation which has braved of its bravery been insulted and degraded with such premeditation, with such contempt for the power of the adversary, which in this case the aggressor knew to be a sham.

"The contemptuous challenge of Germany to the United States passes all known limits of insult. The gauntlet hurled in the faces of the American people will not be taken up by them and through all centuries of time to come will the brand of disgrace cling to their countenances.

"The degraded people, too abject and cowardly to go to war, will resort to the place of combat. Not knowing how, nor daring to trust their destiny to the force of arms they will hurl thunderous words at their enemies. Not knowing how to man their fortresses they will seek to entrench themselves behind sophistries, and therefrom launch proclamations seized upon from international law, importing in the hour of stress the protection of those laws which heretofore they have observed only in their breach.

"May the victims and the survivors of the Lusitania pardon us, but our joy is greater than the sorrow we feel for the holocaust. Why? Because in the night of the world the torpedoes which destroyed that ship sunk the honor of the United States in the ocean of ignominy. The sword of Barbarossa has slashed the cheek of Uncle Sam, and it makes the heart leap with delight to see the barbarian of America go down before the barbarian of Europe.

"Now, pirates of the Hudson and of the Mississippi, who came with your ships to assault weak and defenseless Mexico, now you are vanquished and humiliated. You will not avenge the insult; your spirit is too craven for that. Your aggressor is strong and the sight of the strong blanches your faces with terror."

detailed Captain McDougall, with one company, to act as rear guard. Reno and Benteen went forward. The former almost immediately engaged the Indians in overwhelming numbers and retreated to the crest of Reno's Hill, four miles from the battlefield. Custer, instead of supporting Reno, as he had originally planned, passed around him on the east side of the stream and was furiously attacked by a large body of Sioux.

He was surrounded on a ridge and his whole command was wiped out in less than two hours after the fight started. Reno and Benteen fought the Indians the rest of the day, and until Terry and Gibbon arrived during the afternoon of the third day.

# CAPTAIN MOREY IS RESCUED BY TROOPERS: FATE SEEMED SEALED

## Officer of Tenth Cavalry, Desperately Wounded and Expecting To Perish, Sends Report of Carrizal Fight To Pershing

### REMAINED ALONE TO DIE THAT DUTY WOULD BE DONE

### Men Whom He Sent Forward Return To His Hiding Place and Finally Get Him Into American Lines: Mexicans Fired First

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Mexico, June 26.—Thirty-eight stragglers from the Carrizal engagement had reached headquarters up to late last night. It is officially reported that the number missing is fifteen.

### Morey Reaches American Lines

Later headquarters was cheered by a radiogram report that the captain had managed to reach the American forces. The story of his wounds and hardships forms a thrilling narrative. Morey, wounded, was carried two miles from the battlefield by three troopers. Suffering terribly from heat and thirst, he found refuge in a cave, and it was there that he wrote the letter to Funston, which he ordered the unwounded men to convey.

### Believed Own Case Hopeless

Morey believed his own case to be hopeless and by his command the troopers left him, reporting when they got into communication with the main forces that they had been ordered to risk all for the sake of getting his letter through, and that he was dying of thirst as much as from his wounds. However, two of his men went to the rescue later, and according to last night's report, they succeeded in getting him safely to camp. Mrs. Morey received a radiogram telling her that her husband was safe and would recover.

### Mexicans Fired First Shot

The report which Captain Morey wrote as he lay in the cave, expecting to die from thirst and wounds, says that the Mexicans fired the first shot in the Carrizal battle. Before the shot was fired, however, he says, the Americans, having reason to fear ambush, had advanced in battle formation. It was apparent from the movements of the Mexican forces that they were preparing a surprise attack on the Americans, says Morey's letter.

The letter reached General Funston last night, and according to the later report came in that he had been rescued. It was thought that it would be the last word ever heard from him.

### COAST ARTILLERY MOVES SOUTHWARD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Seven companies of the Coast Artillery, which have been stationed here, are ordered to leave this morning for the Lower California border. They embarked at two o'clock this morning in a special train and are already well on their way. They are under command of Maj. Laurence Brown.

The order for their quick departure has given rise to reports that the war department fears Mexican aggression from across the border of Lower California. It is pointed out that San Diego, and even Los Angeles, are without any adequate defenses against attack from an important force, and that they might yield enormous booty to any army that should attack them.

The wealthy city of Los Angeles is without defense until the arrival of new troops, and it is thought that the Coast Artillery is being rushed to the border for the protection of this and other rich cities of the southern part of the State.

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